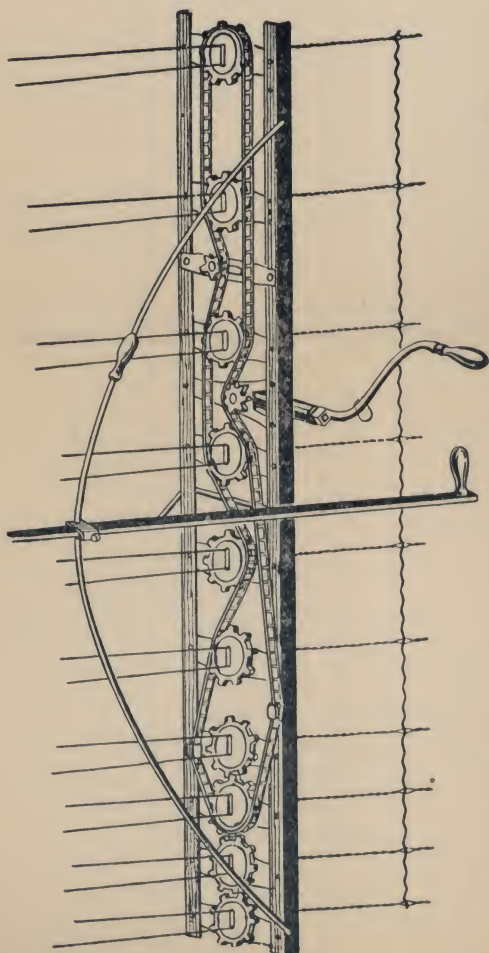


DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE Cyclone Woven Wire Fence Machine.



When machines leave the factory the chain is perfectly adjusted and as soon as the paint and varnish is worn a little from the wheels, the machine will work easily and to your entire satisfaction, if kept well oiled. If, for any reason, your chain is misplaced, always refer to this drawing and you can then place the chain as it formerly was. Always allow the chain to run as loose as possible without slipping the cogs, and by moving the tighteners slightly at both ends of the machine you can control the chain. Keep these small tighteners in such a position as will allow the chain to run evenly at both ends, and please note that where the first twister above the driver is fastened to the frame that there is a slotted hole in the frame for the bolts to pass through and by loosening the bolts and sliding the twister up or down a very little it will assist in allowing chain to run evenly. You will notice that the links in the chain are reversed and it is important that they be kept in this position. Always keep the wire spreaders two to three feet back from the weaver and you will have no trouble with wires getting twisted.

Do not build a rod of fence for yourself or anybody else without the end and gate posts being set properly. They should be extra large, set 4 or 5 feet in the ground and having cross pieces attached near the bottom to hold them in the ground. The intermediate posts can be set any where from 20 to 35 feet apart.

A stout brace about 12 feet long should run from $\frac{1}{3}$ down on the end post to near the ground on the second. A heavy wire is then drawn around from the bottom of the end post to the top of the second and twisted between the posts.

To put the loom together, first put on the half circle then attach the guide arm as shown in cut. Put the crank on so that it will hang down when the wires are in a position to receive a picket.

Put the base on the stretchers and unwind the spools about a foot to allow for taking up slack after the wires are strung.

Also use a brace between the top of the stretcher and the top of the end post. This last brace improves the tension of your fence as it leaves no give in the finishing panel when the strain of the fence comes to act on the end post.

When the wires are all strung, wind up the slack on the spools of the stretcher and while it is not necessary that the wires be very tight when starting, yet it is desirable to have them reasonably tight. Draw up the bolts through the stretcher so that they will hold the wires without any give from start to finish. The process of weaving will stretch the fence very tight by means of the leverage in twisting.

If the stretch of fence is less than 25 rods, both reels can be operated from one end, but if more than that distance is being stretched at one time, it is best to place a reel at each end so that a single wire is carried each way.

If two are working, they start at opposite ends and meet in the centre. The reels run on pieces of plank having holes bored suitable size for the bolt to go through.

Care must be taken not to mix the wires up, that is, not to cross the strands of one pair with the strands of another pair when running out the wires.

Move the loom to position where the first picket will come. Twist a few times, draw the loom back and insert the picket. Twist it in and repeat the operation, always reversing the twist after inserting pickets.

Work slowly and do not try to get many twists in the wire when starting or finishing; just enough on both sides of the picket to hold it in place leaving a portion midway between the picket without much twist. A little practice will enable you to govern the machine so as to make the twist as you want it. A long twist is better for the wire and easier made than a short one, but be sure to get the short twist close to the picket on both sides.

The handle on the right is used to draw the picket up by pulling the machine forward.

Cut out gate openings as soon as you have passed them. When fastening the fence to the finishing or gate posts, that is, to the posts that are braced to hold the tension of the fence, do not staple to the posts any faster than you are prepared to cut the wires.

Beginning at the bottom fasten the lower cable well to both the first and second posts. Cut one wire at a time and carry the end around the post and twist firmly around itself. Treat the next cable in the same way, always finishing with each cable before stapling the next one above.

Cyclone Woven Wire Fence Co., Holly, Mich.

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